THE TWO CUBAN LEADERS.

THE DISTINCTION OF THE REPOES WHO BATTLE FOR LIBERTY.

Both of Them Are in Prime Condition for the Coming Campaign - Their Peculiar Fitness for the Work of Emancipation They Are Engaged to-Personal Shetches,

Both of the distinguished leaders of the Cuban revolution, Gen. Maximo Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo, are in vigorous health and high spirits at this time, when about ready for he opening of the autumn campaign, to which they look forward with confidence, notwithanding the magnitude of the reënforced Spanish army with which it is their purpose to try onclusions. Both of them are ardent as ever in their devotion to Cuba; both have had a large amount of experience in fighting the Spanlards; they are as well acquainted with the enemy's resources as with their own; the patriot troops under their command are tried and true; there is the best of good feeling between them, and they will cooperate in the coming campaign as they cooperated in the last one, Comez is far along in life; he has been wounded in battle again and again, and he was a sufferer from illness at one time during the past summer. For all that, he is capable of performing any military service that may be required of him; his enthusiasm for freedom is unabated; his strategical ability has been enlarged by experience, and his purpose has been strengthened by his

As for Antonie Maceo, he is in the prime of life; he has a measure of energy that could hardly be surpassed; he is a man of the utmost audacity, when that is the quality needed for success; he has shown that he can exercise the powers of reserve when it is desirable that he should do so. He has stayed in camp during the summer, almost within sight of the enemy's capital, defying the great army of Spain that holds the trochs and Havans, and sending out skirmishing or raiding parties from time to time in order that Weyler might be made to understand that he was always ready for him. Never were two soldiers better suited for each

Never were two soldiers better suited for each other or better fitted to act together than Gomes and Maceo. Never were there two more fully in agreement. Never were there two whose ideas of strategy, for a war with Spain in Cuba, bore a closer resemblance. They wage war like comrades against a common enemy; they are imbued with one thought, by which both are mastered.

comrades against a common enemy; they are imbued with one thought, by which both are mestered.

It is most fortunate for free Cubs that men of their type are the leaders of the revolution. There were brave and worthy spirits at the front during the ton years' war; but the leadership of the small force of insurgents then in the field is not to be compared with that which Cuba has at this time, when she possesses a large and well-disciplined army. Not in any of the numerous insurrections which are recorded in the history of blood-stained Cuba has a General like Gomes or one like Maceo been in command. Gen. Gomes has boundless faith in the final triumph of the cause for which he fights. "I am as certain of success in the end," he said, "as I am that Cuba is an island. There will be victory for the armies of the republic. We are in this war to win. If we receive from abroad the munitions that are expected the success of bur next winter's campaign will be decisive." Gen. Gomes has expressed a determination to iraw the lines more closely hereafter. "Every and on this island must be for Cuba or for ani; we will have no more pucafecs." He has oken as though he might be compelled to have the success of the blood of the coulty has reached a maring which coult we will have no more pucafecs." He has a reached made up my mind, "he wrote, Weyler. "So any unnecessarily harsh measmost to enthe enemy, but the Spanish troops ure against guch shocking atrocities, are perfall our sick and wounded in the butcheriad even the women, that, if things hospitalize, I may soon have to adopt much do not dwill) severe measures of punishment against predations."

Thosse of the Spaniards printed in This stable the autropical at the foregolize visce.

hosvitalage. I may soon have to adopt (much do not obwill) severe measures of punishment against predactions."

for suchnericans who have read the reports Thoss of the Spaniards printed in The of the obt be surprised at the foregoing state-sink without. Gen. Martinez Campos testiments the revolutionists always treated fied thisoners with the utmost lenneny, and Spank observed the laws of war, while there homenes of authentic testimony that Weylars wealily pursued a course of savagery in les he like of which could hardly be parallely the Turkish massacres in Armenia, as have not yet been any reprisals made by Tovolutionists, and there is no probability they will be made, excepting in restraint of srable savagery.

It was months ago that Gen. Gomez gave up all expectation of receiving any encouragement, direct or indirect, from the United States, "I realize," he said not long ago, "that we must fight this war alone and unaided. For weeks in the early part of this year my troops anxiously awaited a favorable word from Washington, but it was a waste of time, though I wan sure that the sympathies of the American people are with us. I have ordered the troops in my camp not to discuss the question of the recognition of our belligerency by the American Government. We can win our independence while the Executive at Washington is brooding over it."

It is impossible to form an opinion as to the time at which Gen. Gomez will again assume the offensive, but advices from Cuba lead to the belief that operations will be begun very early in October.

Gen. Antonio Macco has recently spoken and written about the war with not less force than

offensive, but advices from Cuba lead to the belief that operations will be begun very early in October.

Gen. Antonio Maceo has recently spoken and written about the war with not less force than Gomez. This leader, 48 years old and of mulatto parentage, its master of the westernmost province of Cuba, from which he menaces Hawan. At the time of the ten years war in Cuba, in which he participated, Gen. Martinez Campos sent a communication to the Prime Minister in the Spanish Government, in which he used these words about him: "Antonio Maceo was a peasant; he is now a General. He is a man of high natural talent and of great courage, and he has as immense prestige among his countrymen. Nothing can be done for him that he will accept." This was undoubtedly true, for Maceo refused to sign the treaty of peace, left Cuba, and took up his abode in Central America, where he at once began the work of conspiracy against Spanish rule in Cuba. In March of last year, when the present revolution broke out, he landed in his native island, raised troops for the war for freedom, and entered upon a campaign in which he has won fame second only to that of the General-in-Chief. His exploits have resembled those in the stories of romance. His westward march, his battles with forces ten times more numerons than those under his command, and his boldness in establishing a place of vantage among the mountains near Havana, which place he has held for half a year, constitute achievements of which any General might be proud. But he is destitute of vaulty, and attributes all his successes to the brave sons of Cuba who follow his standard. He would like sothing better than a confirmation of the report that Weyler than a confirmation of the report that we personal command of the army of the trocha in the couning campaign. Though Weyler had 100,000 men, he would be in danger if he should confront the invincible Maceo's army is probably twice as strong, at this time as it was at the opening of the sum-

Maceo's army is probably twice as strong, at this time, as it was at the opening of the summer season. Nearly all the able-bodied Cubans in the province of Pinar de! Hio are with nim, and, though they yet stand in need of rifes, they have got such supplies of them during the past three months as will prove serviceable until the end of the war. "There is no doubt," Maceo wrote some time ago, "o? our ability to gain success; if other means fail, we shall exhaust the resources of the enemy. My operations shall last as long as may be necessary to accompile our purpose." Such is the spirit and such is the design of

compiles our purpose."

Such is the spirit and such is the design of Maceo.

Yet snother commander, Gen, Calixto Garcia, who figured with distinction in Cuba's last war, must now he added to the two leaders who up to this time have borne the brunt of the fray, the was unable to reach Cuba before the middle of the past summer, because of the watchfulness of Spain. As soon as he got there, he was sesigned to high command, as the successor of a deceased General, and he found the opportunity of rendering service, even during the rainy season. He is younger than Gomez and olier than Maceo, being about 58 years of age. He is a strong and striking personality in the ranks of the particle party, by which he is implicitly trusted. He is at once wary and venturesome. His heroisn in the last war is a legend among the Cubans. Ho was captured in that war and sent as a prisoner to Spain, but he was released from the Spanish prison through the intercession of a friend in power. He has constantly and strenuously sought to secure the independence of the island of his affections. There is great expectation that he will win a reputation in the present war even more brilliant than that which he won when he was a young man. Such of the Cuban Generals as are less well known than the three here spoken of deserve a large share of the honor which belongs to the direction of the revolution.

And now, which one among the Spanish Generals has yet manifested the ability to contend with the revolutionary heroes?

Not surely the hombastic, cowardly, murderous, and worthless Captain-General, who, bedding power since February last, has not yet taken the held, though Spain has been drained to furnish him with troops, and has not yet taken the held, though Spain has been drained to a worthless captain-General, who, as word in defence of his authority, and has re-

ken the field, though Spain has been drained to unish him with troops, and has not yet drawn sword in defence of his authority, and has reamed hidden in a Hayana stronghold, fearing r his life. Not certainly such a savage as an Melquizo, who has become infamous as a burner of the insurgents' hospitals, the itcher of helpless peasants, and the executor of men captured in battle. In short, not one of all the many Spanish Gensis in Cuba has given evidence of any military diring the eighteen months of war, or any ambition other than that of obtaining a coration from the Queen Regent of Spain aier false pretences.

SPAIN'S TWO WARS.

Polley of No Quarter In the Philippine

MADRID, Sept. 2.-Referring to the Philippine revolt, La Epoca says:
"In suppressing the rebellion the leaders

must be treated rigorously, particularly if they are half-breeds. Let us put no faith in their promises. To be lenient with them would have a had effect. Gen. Blanco must follow Gen. Weyler's vigorous policy, which should always be imitated by every Spanish au-

Sefor Castellano, Minister of the Colonies. declares that the Government has not been informed as to the classes of the Philippine population who have taken to arms, but suspects that there are persons of high standing and rich half-breeds among the insurgents. Blanco has been ordered by cable to have no mercy on any person who may be involved in the up-

Gen. Primo de Rivera, a former Captain-General of the Philippines, says that the revolutionary movement is of serious proportions, but still he thinks it will be easy to suppress it, provided the European or American residents and the native troops are not implicated. He and the native troops are not implicated. He does not understand how the insurgents dared to attack Manlia. Either there is no garrison there or there is some connection between the insurgents and the native troops, for whose loyalty he would not vouch. The Spanisa army in the Philippines numbers 14,050 natives and 3,000 Spaniards.

Señor Canovas says that the Cuban emissaries are active everywhere. They failed in their efforts to prevent the timely departure of the reënforcements for Cuba, but succeeded in causing some disturbance in the Philippines.

saries are active everywhere. They failed in their efforts to prevent the timely departure of the reenforcements for Cuba, but succeeded in causing some disturbance in the Philippines.

The compromise agreed upon between the Cabinet and the Liberal opposition, in reference to the long-discussed Railway Subsidies bill, is that "the Government is authorized to make an understanding with some or all of the railroad companies, by which the time of their respective concessions may be extended until July 1, 1989, on condition that the Government, aided by said companies or by their bankers, is able to negotiate a loan of at least \$200,000,000, guaranteed by the nation."

"If the Government obtains this authorization," Premier Canovas says, "the \$200,000,000,000 will be devoted to the expenses of the Cuban campaign. Besides the 40,000 men who are now being sent across the ocean, 30,000 more will be shipped in November. So I am confident that the war will end seon, and that the result will be favorable to Spain; but it may be prolonged. To make prophecies is very risky nowadays."

It is easy to see that the Government's programme depends upon the negotiation of the loan. The terms of the Cortex's authorization show that the Government, not being able to obtain itself the money that is needed, gives certain privileges to the foreign bankers whose money is already invested in the Spanish railroads, on condition that they bring more money into Spain. The scheme is well planned. The foreign money already invested in Spanish railroads stock and bonds was in great danger of being partially lost, and the new concessions will be sufficient to induce the interested capitalists to invest so much money as \$200,000,000 more, in order to protect what they have already at stake.

Senfor Canovas seems very outimistic on this point, but several newspapers hint that the conditions accompanying the concessions may prevent their acquisition. The article has been read here with great interest, while certain suggestions in that occasions o

ment, which has a prejudice against them and against Spain.

"The French Government will not send a diplomatic note in favor of the bond and share holders, nor will it make a naval demonstration in Spain, but in France the Government is lord and master at the Stock Exchange, and the Minister of Finance has the power to prohibit the quotation of any new issue. M. Hanctaux will not for one moment hesitate to take this step if necessary. They know it well at Madrid.

"We regret to have these what they wished." "We regret to have to say what they wished to keep a secret, but it is best to say it now."

FEVERS IN CUBA.

Great Mortality in Sagna in Grande and Among the Spanish Soldiers.

HAVANA, Sept. 10 .- The editor of La Union of Manzanillo has been arrested and taken to the Gerono fortress. La Union has been suppressed. One hundred and forty-six deaths were regisred at Sagua la Grande in August. The vic ms from typoid fever numbered eighty-three The population of Sagua is about 12,000.

The towboat Conchita has been chartered by the Spanish Government to cruise along the

the Spanish Government to cruise along the coast of Santiago de Cuba. Her speed in seven miles an hour.

La Discusión publishes an article on yellow fever. It says that seventy per cent of the Spaniards who come to Cuba are attacked by the fever, and seventeen per cent, die from it.

Luis Pairol Martinez, Angel Nuflez de la Torre, and Alfredo Adan y Napoles have been shot for "the crime of rebellion."

The steamer Alfonso Doce takes to-day to Spain, on their way to the Chaffarine Islands in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Moroccol, the political prisoners. Miguel Navarro Galan, Manuel Torres Hernandez, Antonio Oiveira y Santia, and Francisco Menendez Cuerta.

Several houses have been searched by the police at Cardenas. It is said that three prominent persons have been arrested there.

El Pais, the autonomist organ, has been fined again.

again,

La Lucha says of Consul General Lee: "Mr.
Lee is respected by all, and moreover, he receives every mark of attention. He is loved,
not only for what he represents, but also for his
frank and jovial disposition."

TO RELEASE THE LAURADA. A Treasury Order to That Effect- Detention

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15,-Acting Secretary Hamlin has telegraphed the Collector of Customs at Wilmington. Del., to release the steamer Laurada, if in his judgment the vessel is not engaged to violate the law.

The Laurada's master is under arrest charged with having been engaged recently in a filibus ering expedition to Cuba. The Collector is in-tructed to hold as witnesses such of the Lauada's crew as may be necessary to appear at he trial of the Laurada's master, which is set

rada's crew as his the trial of the Laurada's master, which is set for next Saturday.

The steamer Three Friends, which has arrived at Fernandina, Fla., has been ordered detained for an investigation whether she has been on a fillbustering expedition. Several weeks ago this vessel left Key West without having taken out proper papers. The Treasury officials will endeavor to have her master give an account of the ship's movements since she left port, and will exact an agreement from her owners that she will not engage hereafter in fillbustering expeditions. There is some doubt expressed as to the power of the Treasury Department to exact these conditions, and the whole matter has been left to the Collector at Fernandina, who is acting under the advice of United States District Attorney Clark.

FILIBUSTERS IN CANADA.

Spain Gives Warning and Canada Will Look Out for Them.

district Attorney Clark.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 .- It having been represent ed to the Dominion Government by the Spanish Consul at Montreal that certain persons are fitting out a steamer at Sarnia, a Canadian port at the mouth of the Detroit River, for a fillbus toring expedition to Cuba, the Government here have issued a proclamation to-day declar-ing the Foreign Enlistment act in force, which declares that such vessel shall be forfeited if the case is proved. Under this act any one who engages in such an expedition shall be pun-ished by fine and imprisonment.

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

Spanish Newspapers Denounce the Becision of the Court.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the Spanish newspapers are making an outery because the Naval and Military Supreme Court has annulled the sentences passed on the crew of the filbustering schooner Competitor and directed that they have a new trial before an ordinary court martial in Havana.

Spain will now negotiate with the United States regarding the jurisdiction of the colonial court. A decision will not be given for some months. The decision cannot entail death. papers are making an outcry because the Naval

CARLISLE ON THE DOLLAR.

THE SECRETARY TELLS WHY THE .53 DOLLAR IS AT PAR.

Public Faith in the Betermination of the Government Not to Let It Depreciate and the Lengths to Which the Treasury Would Go to Prevent Depreciation Washington, Sept. 15,-Secretary Carlisle, from his summer retreat in Bar Harbor, Me., has addressed to one of his Kentucky correspondents the following letter: Mr. James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky.

"My DEAR SIR: Your letter, asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the Government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticayour favor to answer them all at once.

"All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1878, now amounting to more than \$433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the Government, and are legal ender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the con-tract between the parties. They belong to the Povernment when coined, and they are paid out by the Government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in the pay-

"The Government has made no discrimination rhatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded and allver having been paid when allver was demanded. Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the Treasury Department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system, and so long as the two metals are of un equal commercial value, at the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal tender coins of the same denomina-tion but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed confidence in the ability of the Government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations the Government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal tender provision would soon expel gold from the country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the Treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation. In order to maintain the parity under such conditions, the Government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars or their paper representatives whenever demanded, just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and, as the coinage of silver dollars would be unitimited and therefore constantly increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption.

"The implied obligation of the Government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its own use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy. The act of July 14, 1800, after providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver buillion in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, declares that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law, and the act of Nov. 1, 1898, again declares it to be the boiley of the United States to continue the Government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be de-

metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

"With knowledge of these assurances, the people have received those coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their Governmeat, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the Government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and, very largely in consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value. It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and although silver dollars and silver certificates have not, up to the present time, been received in exchange for gold, yet, iff the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the pointy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the elliver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such a schange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course. But if our present policy is adhered to, and the colonage is kept within reasonable limits, the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless defound sufficient in the future, and our sliver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as it would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage.

FOR FOUR PARTISAN JUSTICES.

FOR FOUR PARTISAN JUSTICES.

Republican Managers in Brooklyn Favor Congressman Odell's Plan.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention for the nomination of four candidates for the Supreme Court in the Second district will be held in the Court House in Brooklyn on Sept. 29. The Republican Convention will be held on Sept. 26, It seems to be the settled purpose of the Repub-lican managers to carry out Congressman Odell's programme and make four partisan nominations. Strong opposition to this plan, however, is likely to develop in the Convention.

McKinley Sure to Get the Electoral Vote

of Altgold's State. MERIDEN, Conn., Sept. 15 .- United States Senator O. H. Piatt to-day received a letter from United States Senator Cullom of Illinois. who has been stumping that State, in which he "I do not think you need hesitate to say, and use my name if you desire to do so, that Illinois is as safe as almost any State in the Union for McKinley and sound money. Our people are thoroughly aroused and thoroughly confident."

WE MAY DEMAND SATISFACTION Spain Must Expinin the Killing of Govin or Apologize.

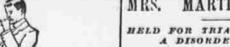
WASHINGTON. Sept. 15.-The State Departnent is manifesting keen interest in the report that Spaniards in Cuba backed to pieces Charles Govin, an American newspaper correspondent, and Consul-General Lee has demanded a full reand Consul-General Lee has demanded a full report on the affair from Captain-General Weyler. If the Spaniards are unable to refute the affidavits already in possession of this Government, an apology and indemnity will be peremptorly called for. The State Department is informed that Govin, who had his American passport and carried no arms, had lost his way and was captured on July 9 last by the Spanish Colonel Octos, who had him bound to a tree and hacked to p eces with machetes.

Consul-General Lee will press the matter to a conclusion as promptly as possible.

WEYLER DENIES IT.

Shot Fifty-one Prisoners. HAVANA, Sept. 15 .- The cable despatch received in New York from Madrid on Sunday last saying that Captain-General Weyler had cabled to the Government that he had caused fifty-one prisoners to be shot was untrue.

Gen, Weyler never sent such a despatch to Madrid. Considerable excitement prevails in commercial circles. The Spanish Bank has closed its exchange department.





Always a little better. Fresh ideas—originality—exclusive goods. We've just brought out a new Suit-the very latest, (with double breasted vests). Fancy mixtures and blacks. Prices as low as ever.

Both our Stores abound in Sult bargains. Wonders at \$12 & \$15 .- were our last years best. Old prices, \$22 to \$28.

HACKETT. CARHART & CO., Corner Broadway and Canal Street,

265-267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

WESTCHESTER'S REPUBLICAN ROW. Fairchild and McMillan Delegates Will

Two Republican Congress District Conventions will be held in the Sixteenth Congress district to-day and two candidates will be nominated. This condition of things has been brought about by the squabble between the Platt regulars and the anti-Platt faction led by sx-Judge William H. Robertson.

When Congressman Fairchild was nominated in 1894 the usual District Committee was appointed. The only function of that committee is to call and organize the next Congress Convention. This has been done, issuing the call for a Convention to be held in Yonkers. This committee is friendly to the renomination of Congressman Fairchild.

When the Sixteenth district elected delegates to St. Louis in March last another District Committee was appointed, supposedly to call the Convention four years hence to elect national delegates. This committee, which is friendly to Judge Robertson, has called a convention to

Judge Robertson, has called a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to be held at White Plains to-day.

All the delegates were elected before either call was issued. Those who faver Fairchild will go to Yonkers and those who train with Judge Robertson and who favor the nomination of Vice-President Samuel H, McMillan of the Park Department will attend the Write Plains Convention. Secretary of State Paimer, the State Committee, and the courts will attend to the rest and determine who is the regular party nominee. nominee.

There are several contests, but on the basis of the decision made by the Saratoga Convention with respect to the same districts, a majority of the properly elected delegates are Fairchild men and will attend the Yonkers Convention.

WOLCOIT TO COLORADANS.

He Tells Them to Vote for McKinley and International Bimetalilem.

COLOBADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 15.-Senator . O. Wolcott had a big reception at the Collseum this evening, 4,000 people crowding in to hear him. Afterdwelling upon local issues and the importance to Colorado of protection, he denounced the Chicago platform and went on:

"From the jumble and farrage of the Chicago platform, with its Populist appendage, turn to the Republican platform at St. Louis. Except on the silver question, the party never stood more squarely for everything which we in Colorado, who have always voted the Republican ticket have held most dear. The candidate of the Convention, high minded, able, distinguished both as a soldier and a statesman, clean upright, and of wide experience, is an ideal

upright, and of wide experience, is an ideal American.

"So much of the platform as relates to silver is unsatisfactory to us who live in Colorado. We wish all Republicans could see this vital monetary question as we do, and that this great party, which, on all other questions affecting the welfare of mankind, has atood for the masses against the classes, could have insisted on the restoration of silver to its old place as a standard of value.

of value.

"The majority of the Convention thought otherwise, however. It declared only for bimetallism by international agreement, and pleiged the party to every effort to secure this agreement. This pledge will be sacredly kept.

will be attained.

"The day of silver is coming. It is my serious and solemn opinion that the full recognition of silver will come soon; that it will come through the efforts and under the direction of the Republican party, in which the conservative people of this country have confidence, and that it will never come through the Democratic-Populist aggregation, headed by this wandering orator of the Platte.

"Your interests and mine are all in Colorado.

tor of the Platte.
"Your interests and mine are all in Colorado.
To-day our State is depressed and impoverished. A brighter future is in store for us, and
twill come, as everything good has come to
Colorado, under a Republican Administration,
t will come with William McKinley at the
telm of State."

An apprissor An overflow meeting was held at the North

QUAY NOT BACK YET.

Gen. Joe Shelby Offers His Services in the Anti-Repudiation Campaign.

Senator Quay has not returned to take charge at Republican National Headquarters. Joseph H. Manley, who is also overdue, is expected to-

Gen. Powell Clayton received a letter yesterday which indicates that ex-Confederate as well as former Union soldiers are greatly interested in the campaign against the repudiation policy of the Chicago platform. The letter is from Gen. Joe Shelby of Missourl. Gen. Shelby wrote in part:

"I am profoundly impressed with the necessity devolving upon patriotic citizens of every name and section to unite in a common purpose to prevent the success of the Chicago party (Democratic so-called), to the end that repudiation, disorder, and misrule may not control the country. We are entitled to good government and prosperity, and I pledge you my cordial cooperation in securing the con-ditions of affairs and in averting the perilous conditions which must inevitably follow the election of Mr. Bryan. Whatever I can do in that direction I will cheerfully do to the fullest extent."

M. H. De Young of San Francisco, former na-tional committeeman from California, reported at headquarters yesterday that the sontiment for free silver in California is rapidly giving way before a desire for a Republican Adminis-



TIMES ARE IMPROVING.

Prices are fast advancing in Furope and have started here. Haw wool has advanced, so we are ac-curing all carpets we can new. The fall designs are on exhibition, and we offer them at the lowest prices ever known, and by our "Long Credit" system you can pay when the times are once more booming.

CASH OR CREDIT OWPERTHWAIT & CO. 104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near fulion St. | Capt. Sheehan was positive that his men had not made a mistake in the matter. He said

MRS. MARTIN'S ARREST.

HELD FOR TRIAL FOR KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

She Denounces the Police and Hinte at Blackmail-Civil Engineer Funk, a For-mer Tenant, Testifies that She Is Re-pectable and Her House Also Reputables Shortly after 10 o'clock on the night of Labor Day half a dozen policemen in plain clothes as-cended quietly the steps of the four-story house at 154 West Fiftleth street, opposite the Broadway cable car depot.

One of them rang the bell, and when the door was opened he forced his way in and called on the others to follow. They did so, and the colored servant was told to tell her employer that she was wanted. When Mrs. Amelia Martin, the servant's em-

ployer, appeared she was informed that she was inder arrest for keeping a disorderly house, and that all the inmates of the place would have to be arrested also. Mrs. Martin was talking with a young woman in the parlor at the time the policemen entered, and both women were very much agitated. The police-men went through the house and arrested two other women and three men. All were taken to the West Forty-seventh street station. There Mrs. Martin said she was Mrs. Amelia

Brown, 35 years old. The young woman who was with her said she was Mary Schuman, 28 years old, of 228 Christopher street, and the young woman arrested in her room up stairs said she was Edith Lamont, 24 years old. A couple arrested in the house said they were

Mr. and Mrs. John Brownell of Philadelphia. The other men were Richard Brown, 21 years old, a son of Mrs. Brown's, and James Anderson

In the Yorkville Police Court the following morning Mrs. Martin, or Brown, was held in \$500 ball for examination yesterday, and the thers were discharged. Yesterday, when the case was called before

Magistrate Flammer, Detectives Byron C. Lewis and Patrick H. Fox declared that they had visited Mrs. Martin's house on two different occasions accompanied by women, and hired rooms for half an hour each time, paying \$3 for the They said they had talked with Mrs. Martin.

who asked them to send their friends. She sided, according to the detectives, that she was compelled, because of reduced circumstances o rent out the rooms to earn her living. She added that she was compelled to exercise great caution because of the police.

The detectives testified that they assured her that the thought of the police need not worry her. They then bought drinks, and, having got the evidence, applied to the court for a warrant for Mrs. Jessie Raymond, the name, they say, by

for Mrs. Jessie Raymond, the name, they say, by which she was known to them.

The policemen also swore that they saw carriages drive up to the house at all hours of the night, and men and women leave the carriages and go into the house. They said that some of these carriages did not drive directly up to the door of the house, but stopped a few doors away. The occupants would get out and walk to the house. In corroboration of the testimony of the detectives, Police Captain Sheehan aid he could bring from a dozen to fifteen policemen who had been stationed to watch the house and who would corroborate the evidence if necessary.

policemen who had been stationed to watch the house and who would corroborate the evidence if necessary.

Mrs. Martin seemed to be intensely excited by the testimony of the policemen, and several times called them liars while they were giving their evidence. When the prosecution had finished, Mrs. Martin's lawyer called John R. Martin, 48 years old, who said he was the husband of the defendant, and was connected with a bilisard room at 29 Great Jonesst. His two sons, Ernest, 17, and Arthur, 19, were called up to the stand at the same time. Mr. Martin denounced his wife's arrest as an outrage, and said that he could prove that he and his wife were respectable persons, and were not engaged in any immoral traffic. He deciared that the statements of the police were damnable lies. His house was always conducted in a decent, orderly manner, and his wife was extremely careful to allow nobody but reputable persons to rent rooms from her. He said that his sons had recently returned from Europe, where they had been finishing their education. The sons were not called to testify.

Mrs. Martin was next called. She is a

ing their education. The sons were not called to testify.

Mrs. Martin was next called. She is a woman of medium height and was modestly dressed. She declared that she always conducted her house in a respectable manner, and that the so-called evidence which the police had obtained against her was a concocted story from beginning to end. She said she could produce any number of people to support her statement that she kept a thoroughly respectable house.

Mrs. Martin's lawyer called several witnesses to prove her statement, who testified that she was a woman of good character, and that, so far as they knew, the house was orderly and reputable.

was a woman of good character, and that, so far as they knew, the house was orderly and reputable.

One of the witnesses who testified at the pre-limitary hearing was Charles Funk, mining engineer, of 171 Broadway. He said that he had boarded in the house for nearly two years. He was acquainted with Col. Thomas P. Ochilitree and J. W. Mackay, the millionaire, both of whem had frequently called on him there.

Capt. Sheehan remarked at this stage that the cloak of respectability was often used under which to conduct netarious and unlawful deeds. Mrs. Martin retorted by saying that the Captain's nephew associated with her boys daily.

"I have only one nephew, your Honor," said Capt. Sheehan, "and he lives across the Harlein bridge. If he associates with these boys I do not know it, and, even if he does, I don't think it has any bearing on this case, and certainly will not have any bearing with me in the performance of my duty.

Magistrate Flammer decided to hold Mrs. Martin in \$500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Martin turnished the bail. He then broke into an impassioned speech, and had to be called to order by the Court.

Mrs. Martin had not recovered from the excitement at the police court when a Sun reporter called on her at her home last night. She was weeping bitterly.

"This is a scandalous outrage," she said, "and

He then broke into an impassioned speech, and had to be valied to order by the Court.

Mrs. Martin had not recovered from the excitement at the police court when a Sun reporter called on her at her home last night. She was weeping bitterly.

"This is a scandalous outrage," she said, "and the only explanation I can offer for it is that the police are trying to practice their old game of extortion. I have bout this house for five years, and have always conducted it in a most orderly and reputable manner. I have never been molested by the police before.

"In order to give my children the benefit of a good education I have been forced to rent out rosms in the house. I have always had tenants of the highest respectability, and Mr. Funk, who testified to the reputability of my house was the only one who happened to be in town at the time this outrage occurred. My house is in the hands of three real estate agents, who are endeavoring to sell it, and it is possible that of late there may have been more callers than previously. As regards the cause calling at my house, I can only say that on half a dozen occasions, when some of my tenants have had occasion to use them, cabs have one to the house. The thing have been in my house for six mails. I may have telied about him. About three years ago a gentleman named Young lived in my house for six me had to be a sent by Mr. Young, who told him that he could get a good furnished room from me. He was accompanied by a woman whom he introduced to me as his wire. I talked with him about Mr. Young and he seemed to know all about him. He appeared to be respectable. I showed them a room after satisfying myself that they were decent people, and the man such remains which him also looked to be respectable. I showed them a room after satisfying myself that they were decent people, and the man had the woman with him who had been made to the house, with a woman, and saw the colored servant girl. He told her he was a friend of Mr. Young, and said that he was a friend of Mr. Young, and said

guess there's plonty of money here. The other said:
"'Oh, she's an old hand at the business and has been arrested several times." Mrs. Martin was very much incensed at the manner in which she was treated in the l'elice Court, and said that when the case came to trial she would prove that the policemen were mistaken without a doubt.
Capt. Sheehan was positive that his men had not made a mistake in the matter. He said

he had received several anonymous complaints about the place, and had decided to watch it. A man who answered
a personal in a morning paper which
advertised furnished rooms at Mrs. Martin's house told the Captain that the
place was run rather queerly. He detailed Detectives Lewis and Fox to get
evidence against the place. He said they
visited the place on different nights, told Mrs.
Martin that they only wanted a room for half
an hour, and it was with this explicit understanding that she rented it to them. One of the
detectives asked her if she was not afraid of the
police, and she said no; that she was running
a very quiet place.

He said that Detective Lewis bought beer and
sherry from Mrs. Martin, paying her an exorbitant rate for it, and that a complaint of excise
violation would be made to the Grand Jury in
conjunction with the other complaint. BECALMED OFF THE HOOK.

The highest claim for other

tobaccos is "Just as

good as Durham."

Every old smoker

knows there is none just

as good as

Blackwell's BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco

You will find one coupon inside

each two ounce bag, and two cou-

bag of Blackwell's Durham.

Buy a bag of this cele-brated tobacco and read the

coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how

to get them.

HE WAS KILLED BY FRIGHT.

Beneke Ran Against a Dead Body Hanging

in the Cellar.

Charles Beneke, janitor of the tenement at 420

East Seventeenth street and assistant in his

brother's beer saloon on the ground floor, was a big, hearty man of 58. Except for slight hem-

orrhages from the lungs, one fifteen and the

other five years ago, he had never been seriously

iii. On Wednesday a week ago Beneke went down to the basement to fetch the washtubs for

his wife. Jacob Anderson, a fellow tenant, had gone down into the basement a few minutes be-

fore him. As he groped about in the dimly

lighted cellar, looking for the tubs, he called out

"Hello, Jake! Where are you hiding? You

While he was still laughing and calling he sumped against his neighbor's body. He put

out his hand against it, and it swung limply

away from him, Startled, he took a match

from his blouse pocket, and struck it on his

By the flickering light he saw that Anderson

was hanging from the first floor joists, dead,

Beneke pulled a knife from his pocket and

cut the rope by which the body was suspended;

The neighbors say that when he came up the

ian O'Haulon confirmed this opinion yester-

O'Neil and Reidy the Winners-Other Con

The boxing bouts of the Bohemian A. C. last

night, at Eighty-first street and Amsterdam wenue, were witnessed by quite a large attendance. "Honest" John Kelly was referee, while

The first "go," which lasted for six rounds, was between Hugh O'Neil of Jorsey City and Hugh Fitzsimmons of Brooklyn. The lade came together without any delay and mixed it up in

ine style. It could easily be seen that O'Neil

possessed the most science, but Fitzsimmons

In the fifth round Fitz made a good rally, but

it was only short-lived, for a punch on the jaw soon had him groupy. O'Neil followed up his

dvantage and aimed for the vital spot.

Popocrats and Popullats Agree to Divide NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 15 .- J. M. Foster, Chairman of the Popocratic Conference Committee, and Harry Brean, Chairman of the

Populist Committee, have reached an agree-

ment as to fusion between the two parties that

will secure Bryan the vote of all the advocates

of free silver in Louisiana. The agreement is

of free silver in Louisiana. The agreement is for an equal division of the electors between the Populists and Democrats, four to each party. The two committees will meet in faton Rouge on Sept. 24, when this division will be made, and the Ponocrats will take down four of their electors and nonlinute four Populists in their stead. The result of the agreement will be to give Bryan the whole electoral vote of Louisiana, if the free-silver men win, and split the electoral vote for Vice-President between Sewall and Watson,

Brummers' Sound-money Meeting.

The old Astor building, at Broadway and

Prince street, was crowded yesterday at the

eixth in the series of mass meetings held under the auspices of the Commercial Travellers'

Sound-money League. Cot. John L. Shepherd pre-

sound-money league. Collision Library pre-sided. Extiov. J. H. Fitkin of Louisians spoke. He said that having heard from Vermont and Maine he knew to a certainty how the tide would go in the United States at the November election. It was as ideals as monday that the "sensible men" of the nation were arising in

heir might to rebuke the advocates of the fre

Children Cry for

Benny Williams sounded the gong.

vas a glutton for punishment.

then he ran up stairs shricking:
"Police! Help! Police! Murder!"

o Anderson:

THE YACHTS HAVE A HARD TIME OF IT IN THE N. Y. Y. C. BACE.

The Hern Finishes, but the Colonia, Quinsetts, Wasp, and Uvira Are Still Of Sandy Hook at 6 O'clock, with Little Pres-pect of Finishing Before This Morning.

The New York Yacht Club tried to hold its autumn sweepstakes down the bay yesterday. but it was a failure. Out of a fleet of eight boats which included the schooners Colonia. Emerald, and Quissetta, the sloops Uvira and Wasp, and the thirty-footers Hera, Musme, and Mal, the little Hera was the only boat to finish up to 7 o'clock last evening. The Emerald and Mai gave up the struggle against the wind and tide early in the afternoon, and were towed home, while the rest of the fleet, with the exception of the Musme, were helplessly becalmed off the point of the Hook, and it is doubtful if they finish before this morning. When last seen the Musme was near the finish line, while the Colonia had a fair lead over the Quissetta and the Wasp was a short distance ahead of the

All of the yachts taking part in the race paid an entrance fee of \$25, and in addition to the regular club prizes the winning schooner will receive a cup offered by Capt. John R. Drexel, while the winning sloop will receive a similar cup offered by Capt. M. C. D. Borden. In the absence of the Regatta Committee the race was in charge of J. Fred Tams and Vice-Commodors H. C. Ward, while the iron steamer Cepheus, which carried the club guests, was ably managed by Capt. Robert S. Bowne of the House Committee, assisted by Capt. John M. Wilson, he veteran yachtsman and formerly the Corinthian skipper of the schooner yacht Mar-

There was little wind during the early mornng hours, while occasional dashes of rain and lowering banks of misty clouds had a dispiriting effect on the spirits of the yachtsmen and spectators alike. The result was, instead of the usual crowd one would expect at the last yacht The neighbors say that when he came up the stairs his face was so changed that they scarcely recognized him. His eyes were apparently starting from his head.

He helped to bring the body up stairs and went to the funeral, but still suffered from the shock of the fright caused by running against his friend's body.

When going up the dark stairway of the tenement, he would stop and start back, beating at the air, and declaring that he saw Anderson's face before him again. In the middle of the night he often sprang up out of a sound sleep, shricking for help and calling for the police. When his wife awoke and asked what was the matter, he would turn over and bury his face in the pillows and say: race of the season, only about threescore or more enthusiasts mustered up courage enough to risk the prospect of a ducking, narticularly as there seemed little chance of a breeze, so there was room and to spare on the club steamer. When the Cepheus arrived at the starting line off Buoy 13, just beyond the entrance of the Narrows, it found the committee boat there about of it waiting for some of the late comers, while the Colonia, Emeraid, Wasp, and the new Quissetta were seen slowly manouvring around the line. All of the two-stickers sported big clubtopsalls, while the Wasp only had her ordinary working topsall un. After waiting a little white the Uvira, which was to race the Wasp, together with the 30-footers Hera. Mai, and Musine, were seen coming out in tow. Finally, at 11:35 o'clock, the preparatory signal was sounded, and the racers began to work into position. race of the season, only about threescore or the pillows and say:
"Milly! Milly! Jake's face was looking at

"Milly! Milly! Jake's face was looking at me once again!"

On Monday morning Beneke seemed to make a strong effort to banish from his mind all memory of his experience. He went up stairs to his dinner at noon in his old-time jolly frame of mind. He stopped on the landing below his own and poked his head into the room where his brother's family were eating dinner.

"That smells good," he said. "It makes me hungry. I am going up to see what my old woman has for my dinner."

He began gasping and choking half way up the light. On the top step he fell in a heap, bleeding from the lungs. Dr. Ebeling of Fourteenth street and Avenue A was sent for, but Beneke was dead when he arrived. The doctoreal that death was due to a hemorrhage from the lungs, due to the shock of his fright on the preceding Wednesday. Coroner's Physician O'Hanion confirmed this opinion yester-

advantage and aimed for the vital spot. When they came together again O'Neil shot his right hand quickly over the heart. The Brooklyn boxer went down and O'Neil received the decision. The second bout, also limited to six rounds, between Eddie Goodbody of New York and Fred Mayo of Brooklyn, resulted in a draw.

The third contest, also booked for six rounds, brought out Jerry Reidy of this city and Paddy Rich. Joe Hateman of Washington and Jimmy Paul were to have met, but Paul refused to go on. Reidy had the bester of the go throughout. The referee stopped the affair in the fifth round, the decision going to Reidy.

The wind-un was between Austin Rice of New London and Dave Sullivan of Beston, who was substituted for Johnny Glynn of Wilmington, Del. They agreed to box ten rounds at 115 pounds. Glynn, it was claimed, injured his hand. The affair was a hummer from the beginning.

Rice had the better of the argument until

ciose thing between the Colonia and Emerald as to which would get across first, but the Colonia did the trick and not only crossed first but was to windward of the Maxwell schooner as well. The Quissetta, though only a little astern, was handicapped.

The 30-footera which were sent away to a one-gun start, crossed close together, the Hera leading, with the Mai and Musme in close attendance, in the order named. While the Quessetta and Emerald had baby jibtopalis up the Colonia sported her No. 2, and, thanks to her windward berth and speed, quickly drew shead, According to the sailing rules the schooners had to go to the Sandy Hook Lightship, the sloops to the Sootland Lightship, and return, a distance of eighteen miles.

It was a close reach on the starboard tack for all hands to the first marks, but owing to the flood tide and light wind the racers made little progress. At 12:20 the order of the fleet was Colonia, Wasu, Emerald, Uvira, and Quissetta, while among the 30-footers the Hera had walked right to the front, with the Mai and Musme having a great fight for second place. The Quissetta was holding the Emerald very well, while the Colonia had quite a long lead. The wind halled more to the westward and at 12:25 the Quissetta passed the Uvira to leeward, having set a large jib topsail. The Uvira and Wasp set balloon jib topsails and the Colonia an immense maintopmast staysail. The Quissetta, and at 12:47 walked through her lee, which caused Skipper Terry to stroke his whiskers, and after a moment's delay a big maintopmast staysail and coon drew up on the Quissetta, and at 12:47 walked through her lee, which caused Skipper Terry to stroke his whiskers, and after the Emerald set a larger maintopmast staysail and soon drew up on the Quissetta, and at 12:47 walked through her lee, which caused Skipper Terry to stroke his whiskers, and after the the other boats were within close halling distance of the Colonia, the Emerald and Wasp, which were right together with the latter to windward, were not timed town length

ginning.

Rice had the better of the argument until near the end of the second round, when the Boston boy caught Rice slongesdo the head and sent him spinning to the ropes. The decision was a draw.

of one like.

The Musme was not far off, but as there seemed little prospect of her finishing for some time they put a man on the stake boat with instructions to time any of the yachts that might come in during the night. The reason the race was not declared off was because there was no time limit, and the yachts will have to complete the course, if it takes them a week, before they can claim a prize.

The Victorious Canada Sold at Auction for 50,250.

TORONTO, Sept. 15. - The yacht Canada, winner of the International Cup from the Chicago eacht Vencedor at Toledo last month, was sold at auction here to-day in accordance with the

at auction here to-day in accordance with the original intention of the syndicate who built the visitorious boat.

Before the sale it was announced that the Canada cost \$6,500 to build and nad won \$1,500 in cash, a cup, and some other valuables during her brief career.

The bidding started at \$1,000 and quickly ran up to \$3,250, at which figure the boat was knocked down to George A. Hamilton, a Toronto man, who, it is said, represented Senator Sanford of Hamilton. The Arradian syndicate, lawing received a challenge from the Lake Life Yachting Association, will build another yacht for next year's centest.

Pitcher's Castoria, J. H. Woodbury cures IL. 18: W. 424 st. S.Y.

